

February 13, 1918

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[Part 89
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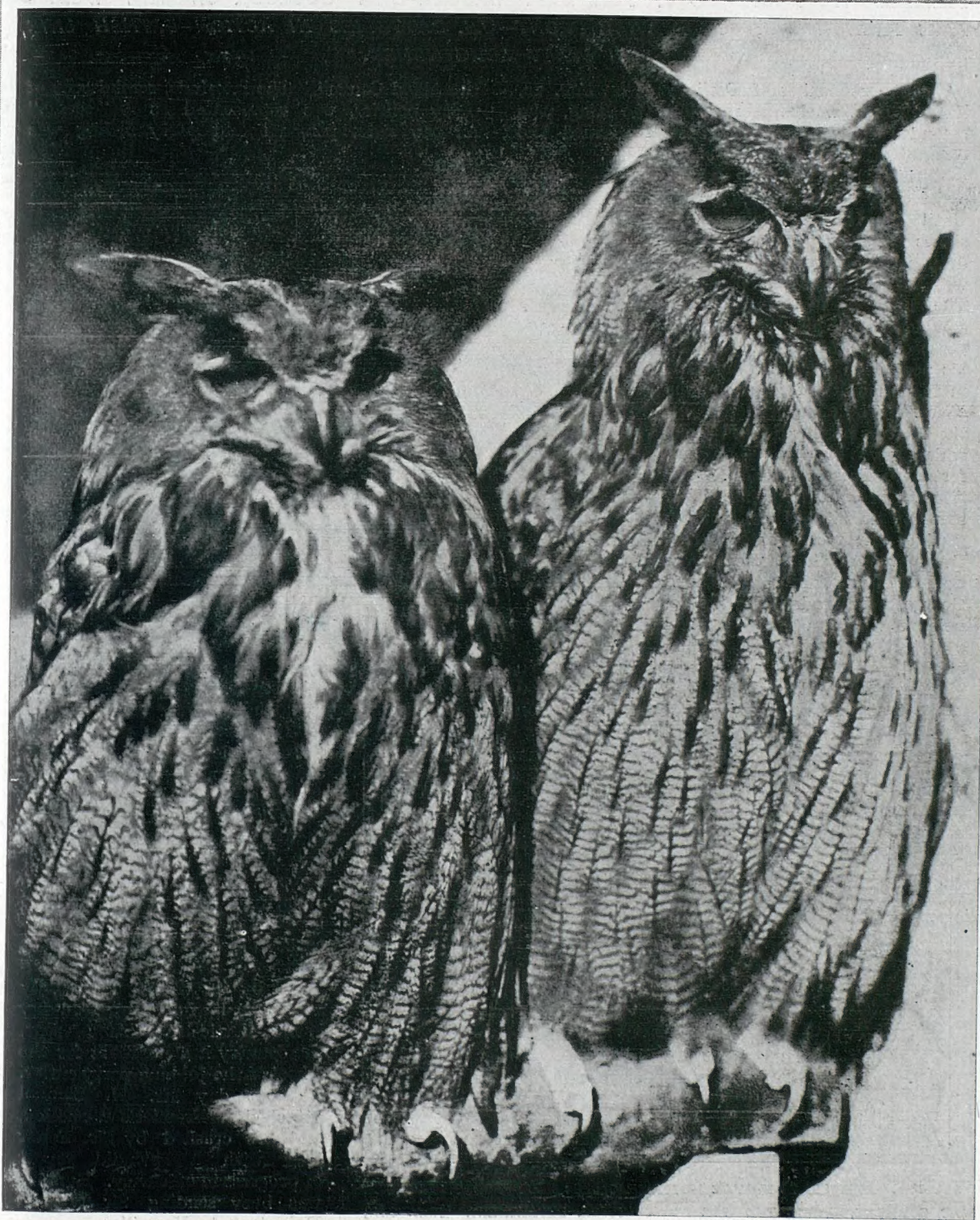
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News of further pro-
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Commission the Third
Parliament of the
war on Feb. 6. His
Majesty reviewed
the situation, and
commended his
sailors, soldiers, and
all sections of his
people and the Allies
for their "noble
courage, high con-
stancy, and fixed
determination."

In Paris, the
trial of Bolo began
on Feb. 4. The pro-
cess is in the Assize
Court, before six
military judges, pre-
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Colonel Voyer, Pre-
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Court-Martial of the
Paris Military Dis-
trict. Since the trial
of Mme. Caillaux
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Porchère and Cavallini.

LONDON: FEB. 9, 1918.

The Illustrated War News



MASCOTS OF A SCOTTISH REGIMENT IN THE BALKANS: A PAIR OF EAGLE-OWLS.

Photograph by C.N.

THE GREAT WAR.

PARLIAMENT REOPENED—A POLITICAL BREEZE—THE OUTLOOK IN THE WEST—
FINE FRENCH RAID ON A WIDE FRONT—U.S. BATTERIES IN ACTION—BRITISH LINE
IN ITALY LENGTHENED.

AT the reopening of Parliament, on Feb. 12, after a week's prorogation, the King, who attended in semi-State, briefly reaffirmed the determination of the Empire to see this thing through to a satisfactory and righteous peace. Until the German Government shows signs of penitence, "our duty is to prosecute the war with all the vigour we possess." The King again expressed his confidence in his Forces and those of the Allies, and also in his people, to "ensure the ultimate triumph of a righteous cause." The ensuing Debate on the Address produced an incident which gave rise to much unfortunate Press discussion. Mr. Asquith pressed the Prime Minister for definite information regarding the recent extension of the powers of the Supreme War Council of the Allies. Mr. Lloyd George, while admitting a development from the original constitution of last November, refused, on grounds of national safety, to give a detailed explanation of the Allied Control, as that would convey useful information

the Allied Council. The interlude, reminiscent of party politics, was represented as a "scene." At any rate, personal and party feeling was



ON THE WESTERN FRONT: A SHELL BURSTING NEAR A BATTERY.
Canadian War Records.



SOLDIERS LEARNING TO MANAGE MOTOR-TRACTORS: FOOD-PRODUCTION WORK
AT GODSTONE, UNDER THE WAR AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.—[Photo. C.N.]

to the enemy. He had not received the customary notice of the question, and, speaking with some heat, reaffirmed the unanimity of

regrettably displayed. The virus of party has so impregnated certain scribes and politicians that even in this supreme hour, when all should be for the State, they must be at the old stale game of "Ins and Outs," imputing motives and exposing alleged petty devices. It is deplorable that the enemy should thus be given occasion to hug himself over supposed fissures in our front. No more inopportune moment could have been found for such a recrudescence of discussions alien in their spirit to the Speech just delivered by the King. The only axe to be lawfully ground to-day is the battle-axe. At present, the country has no room for the wheel of the jobbing party cutler.

Next day Mr. H. Samuel attacked the Premier's war policy, and was crushed by Mr. Bonar Law with a splendid report of progress in efficiency. Rumour was busy sending Sir William Robertson to Versailles.

The prophets were also busy expounding the omens of the Western Front. They had definite information of great preparations behind the

enemy's lines, and with masses of sh closed without any attack than the cu The Germans were s chance prisoners, and hard cash were offered such useful knowledge this increment rema what Thomas Atkin understood to be illuminating.

The story of fight may be briefly summ with hostile raiding s south-east of Vimy. guns were active nov three miles south o



WITH THE MASCOT GOAT
REGIMENT LEADING

Bullecourt and the Sc north of Lens and nor following, a post w St. Quentin. Next day mortar fire, the enemy of Gonnelleu, on the Another raid south repulsed with loss. O important of our rec near Warneton by th developed into a cons and dug-outs. The e least 100, and the Com back 37 prisoners. S Australians a special praise. The same ev made a successful raid many casualties, and machine-gun. On the repulsed north-east of

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enemy's lines, and of his strenuous rehearsals with masses of shock-troops. But the week closed without any further signs of the grand attack than the customary raids and gunfire. The Germans were still seeking information from chance prisoners, and it was said that rewards in hard cash were offered to their raiding parties for such useful knowledge. In at least one instance this increment remained signally unearned, and what Thomas Atkins, captive, has to impart is understood to be ingenious rather than illuminating.

The story of fighting on the Flanders front may be briefly summarised. The period opened with hostile raiding south of Arras and at Oppy, south-east of Vimy. The same day the enemy's guns were active now and again at Flesquières, three miles south of Bourlon Wood, between

On the Cambrai front, the 12th saw a fine raid by the Canadians south-east of Hargicourt. The Dominion men killed many Germans in open fighting, destroyed 17 dug-outs and 4 trench-mortars, and captured 13 prisoners and 2 machine-guns. At Hill 70, north of Lens, the Canadians were also busy. There, after a hard fight, they took some prisoners and one machine-gun. The 13th opened with local fighting at Passchendaele, where the enemy got a footing in two of our posts, but was speedily driven out. Patrol encounters took place south-east of Lens. Air-raids beyond the German frontier resulted in a vigorous attack on Offenburg (Baden), where 1½ tons of bombs were dropped on barracks and railway works. German aerodromes were also visited. On the 14th the Canadians made another brisk and successful raid at Lens. Otherwise, but for gun-



WITH THE MASCOT GOAT THEY BROUGHT ACROSS THE SEAS WITH THEM: PIPERS OF A CANADIAN KILLED REGIMENT LEADING THEIR COMRADES TO A REST CAMP ON THE WESTERN FRONT.—[Canadian War Records.]

Bullecourt and the Scarpe, and, to a less degree, north of Lens and north-east of Ypres. The day following, a post was raided north-west of St. Quentin. Next day, under cover of his trench-mortar fire, the enemy raided the British line west of Gonnelleu, on the right of the Cambrai front. Another raid south of Houthulst Forest was repulsed with loss. On the 11th, one of the most important of our recent raids was undertaken near Warneton by the Australians. The affair developed into a considerable battle in trenches and dug-outs. The enemy's casualties were at least 100, and the Commonwealth troops brought back 37 prisoners. Sir Douglas Haig sent the Australians a special telegram of thanks and praise. The same evening Manchester troops made a successful raid west of La Bassée, inflicted many casualties, and took prisoners and a machine-gun. On the 12th a hostile raid was repulsed north-east of Epéhy.

fire at Epéhy and Bullecourt, there was nothing of special interest to report on the British front.

During these days spasmodic gunfire broke out with varying intensity at Houthulst, also to the south-west of Cambrai, at Epéhy, north-east of Ypres, and, later, south and west of Lens. It was of that intermittent kind which has recently been noticeable all up and down the front—sudden short outbreaks and long lulls at many points, with a careful avoidance of any sustained firing that would serve to locate large concentrations of batteries. Sudden simultaneous firing of several pieces is another device to the same end. Towards the middle of the week reports of gunfire were less numerous than reports of raids. Our own guns seemed to be employed only when they were required to disperse enemy troops.

The French reports told a similar tale, except that the artillery was perhaps rather livelier and the enemy raids more persistent. During a period

of six days our Allies made successful raids at Forges, north-west of Verdun, on trenches in Champagne, the Woivre, and at Auberive, in the Vosges. Simultaneously, their patrols were engaged in a series of affairs at Badonvilliers in the Vosges, in Upper Alsace, and north of the Ailette. In the last-named region the patrol activity was "great." The same period saw the enemy attempt at least thirteen raids, all easily repulsed. These, taken in order, occurred north of the Chemin des Dames, in the Woivre, north of Craonne, at Cheppy Wood, in the Argonne, and in the Vosges. On the 10th a *coup-de-main* collapsed in the Argonne, and between the 11th and the 12th a surprise was frustrated at Juvincourt. Another surprise at Caurières Wood led to a lively combat, but gave the enemy no advantage. At the Bois de Fosses, before Verdun, three enemy detachments attacked without result. In Champagne, the Woivre, and the Vosges, other attacks were beaten off. Both artilleries were meanwhile very active from the French sector on the coast to the Vosges, the localities of the outbursts being on successive days—Verdun and the Vosges; Nieuport, Juvincourt, Champagne; both sides of the Meuse (violent), the Vosges, north of the Aisne, Corbeny, Juvincourt, Bezonvaux;

an extended scale. On the 13th the usual French night report was delayed, but late on the 14th news came through that on the previous day an operation of great importance had been undertaken in Champagne. General Pétain announced that his troops, supported by American batteries,



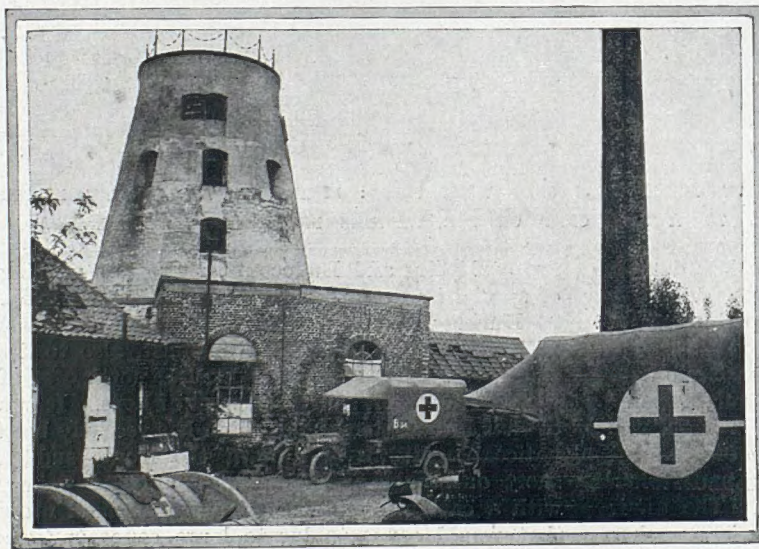
WITH THE U.S. EXPEDITIONARY FORCE IN FRANCE: AMERICAN MARINES ON THEIR WAY TO THE FRONT.—[Official Photograph.]

raided an enemy front, about five-eighths of a mile in extent. The region was south-west of the Butte-de-Mesnil. Our Allies thrust forward as far as the third line of the enemy's defences. Many dug-outs were destroyed, and on a first reckoning the prisoners numbered 100. The artillery preparation lasted six hours. In it the American batteries bore a brilliant part.

The most interesting news to us from the Italian front was that of the extension of the British line to the east of the Montello Ridge along the Piave. The British extreme right flank now rests on a point some miles east of Nervesa. The week's fighting was marked by activity at Sasso Rosso and Frenzela, where the enemy lost heavily in massed infantry attacks. Patrol encounters were general along the front. In Val Lagarina, in the Trentino, enemy patrols on the march were dispersed by gunfire, and a mine at Pasubio did great damage to hostile positions. On the west of the Asiago front both artilleries

became more active. At Col Caprile a strong attempt to break through was smartly countered by the Italian infantry and artillery. On the 14th only gun duels were reported from the Val Giudicaria, the Asiago Plateau, and the Middle Piave.

LONDON: FEB. 16, 1918.



ON THE WESTERN FRONT: AN OLD MILL USED AS A DRESSING-STATION.
Canadian War Records.

Alsace (great activity), Champagne, the right bank of the Meuse, and points in the Vosges; between Soissons and Laon, and north-west of Rheims. While speculation was rife as to where the great German blow would fall, the French suddenly took the initiative and carried out a brilliant raid on



ITEMS HERE AND THERE

The upper illustration will help one sort of everyday work which battle-area. The job is proceeding; a piece of road-making of a battered-down village. The end, where the track bends in

Feb. 20, 1918

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AMERICAN MARINES
[Photograph.]

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LONDON: FEB. 16, 1918.

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THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS.

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[New Series]—5

During the Lull on the Western front.



ITEMS HERE AND THERE: ROAD-MAKING IN A BATTLEFIELD VILLAGE; DITCHED TO AVOID A COLLISION.

The upper illustration will help to give an idea of the nature of one sort of everyday work which is always going on within the battle-area. The job is proceeding in the slush of a February thaw; a piece of road-making through and across the wreckage of a battered-down village. The roadway is completed at its far end, where the track bends in the background towards the left.

In the foreground the debris-strewn surface is being levelled; broken bricks and stones are being spread for road-metal. A motor-car that had to ditch itself, narrowly missing a tree, to avoid running into the leading horses of a Canadian forage convoy, which suddenly confronted it, is seen in the second illustration after its adventure.—[Canadian War Records.]

“Duckboards” for the Western front.



THE ARRIVAL OF A SUPPLY OF DUCK-BOARDS: ORIENTALS OF THE LABOUR CORPS UNLOADING.

The term “duckboard” is one of those numerous new words which we owe to the war. It signifies, of course, a track or gangway over ground that often bears a strong resemblance to a duck-pond. The duck-boards are used both for “paving” the trenches, which in wet weather sometimes take on the characteristics of a miniature canal, and also for making paths in various directions about the

battle-area. Without them much of the ground would be impassable in a rainy spell, or after a heavy thaw. The Labour Corps comprises men of many nationalities, including large numbers of Chinese and other Orientals. They are occupied in work behind the front, and on the lines of communication. The coloured battalions are not sent into the danger-zone.—[Official Photographs.]

On the British



THE ONLY SAFE WAY

One of the points in the battle-line to the men occupying the place more even than anywhere else, is trench-sentry's look-out post, at a short distance of the enemy; a finger above the trench crest-li-



CORPS UNLOADING.

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THE ONLY SAFE WAY: A TRENCH-END SENTRY WITH PERISCOPE CAMOUFLAGED IN SACKING.

One of the points in the battle-line where imminent personal danger to the men occupying the place threatens every moment, perhaps more even than anywhere else, is shown in the illustration. It is a trench-sentry's look-out post, at the extreme end of a trench within a short distance of the enemy; a place where one dare hardly raise a finger above the trench crest-line. Watch on the enemy has to

be kept without intermission, and the only way of managing that with safety is shown here—by means of the periscope. The periscope is bandaged in sacking, or coarse canvas, to look, from a short way off, like a clod of earth on the edge of the trench. Into its lower reflecting mirror the sentry gazes, like a lynx on the watch.—[Official Photograph.]

On a Western front Battlefield in february.



TEMPORARILY MUD-TRAPPED DERELICTS: A TANK STUCK FAST; A POSITION-GUN IN LIKE CASE.

Hopelessly dreary, desolate and forlorn-looking under the grey February sky, is the battlefield scene on the British Western Front presented by these two illustrations. Yet the outlook all round is only, and exactly, characteristic and typical of what the eyes of our men at the front look out upon from their trench-lines day after day, close up with the German front, while awaiting the opening

of the spring campaign. A Tank, left derelict for the time being through its being bogged in a slough of mud while trying to work forward across the labyrinth of shell-craters, is seen in the upper illustration. The lower illustration shows a position-gun, a heavy dead weight, temporarily come to grief and abandoned in like manner from similar causes.—[Canadian War Records.]

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HAMPERED BY BULLET

The Western Front battlefields are g
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Feb. 20, 1918

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[Part 89]
[New Series]—9

Army Salvage Corps Work on the Western front.



HAMPERED BY BULLETS AND SHELL-SPLINTERS IN THE WOOD: FELLING BATTLEFIELD TREES.

The Western Front battlefields are gleaned over after action to save debris capable of further service. Everything that can be repaired is despatched to workshops in rear, and everything that can be turned into utilisable material, collected and sent to depôts and munition-factories for working up into something or other. To supplement the supplies of timber cut for war purposes by corps

of lumbermen in all the Allied countries, even the remains of the shot-and-shell shattered trees on battlefields are laid under contribution. Canadian pioneers are here seen at work within the battle-area in Flanders. Their sawing and chopping is a difficult job, owing to bullets and shell-fragments embedded in the tree-trunks, which have to be avoided—[Canadian War Records.]

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derelict for the time being mud while trying to work aters, is seen in the upper ws a position-gun, a heavy d abandoned in like manner cords.]

War Material—Secondhand and New.



ON THE BRITISH WESTERN FRONT; INSTRUCTIONS IN ECONOMY; FRESH SUPPLIES OF BARBED WIRE.

From the wording of the notice-board seen in the upper photograph, it will be seen that the principles of economy in the use of war material are impressed upon the troops at the Front, as they are, in other directions, upon the civilian population at home. Economy at the Front means care in the use of supplies and the thorough performance of salvage operations, whereby large quantities of useful

articles can be salvaged from the litter of the battlefields and placed upon the salvage dumps, with a view to being sorted and rendered once more fit for service. The lower photograph is of interest as showing the form in which fresh supplies of barbed wire reach the Front; in neatly coiled reels of a size easy to handle.—[Official Photographs.]

On the B



SCREENED ABOVE BY

The nearer that camouflage general complete concealment, in addition regard to artillery every effort at devices can suggest is continually an exceptionally effective piece of the position of a heavy, long-range

On the British Western front: Artillery Camouflage.



SCREENED ABOVE BY NETTING AND FIR-BOUGHS, AND SHUT IN ALL ROUND: A GUN-POSITION.

The nearer that camouflage generally can be made to approach complete concealment, in addition to disguise, the better, and in regard to artillery every effort at concealment that ingenuity in devices can suggest is continually made. What would appear to be an exceptionally effective piece of protective camouflage, to hide the position of a heavy, long-range bombarding gun, is shown in

the illustration. Overhead, by means of fir and evergreen boughs and dead leaves spread over netting, the gun and its team are quite caged in, and at the sides and in front everything is well hidden. From a height of some thousand feet up, at which a reconnoitring enemy airman would have to keep, the gun-position should be practically invisible.—[Official Photograph.]

ES OF BARBED WIRE.

of the battlefields and placed y to being sorted and rendered or photograph is of interest as plies of barbed wire reach the size easy to handle.—[Official

On the British Western front.



EVERYDAY WORK : REPAIRING WIRES SAGGING UNDER SNOW ; FUSING "STOKES BOMBS."

Everybody knows what happens to the overhead wires of the great trunk telegraph lines in England after heavy snowfalls, followed by frost to bind the snow on the wires. The papers are full of accounts of how "the wires are down" everywhere, and the G.P.O. is usually criticised for not laying all lines underground. On the Western Front, wherever possible, both telegraph and tele-

phone lines are laid underground—to protect them primarily from damage by enemy projectiles; but in many localities overhead wires only are used. One effect of the winter weather on the telegraph wires and posts is shown in the upper illustration. The lower shows a supply of the redoubtable "Stokes bombs" being fitted with fuzes at an ammunition-dump.—[Official Photographs.]



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WITH THE CANADIANS

The upper photograph shows a Canadian line and an engine v up supplies to the guns behind graph some Canadians are seen Passchendaele, at a point whe the experiences of the "Ancl

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Railways and Water-Supply at the front.



WITH THE CANADIANS: A LIGHT RAILWAY GOODS YARD; BUILDING A WATER TANK AT PASSCHENDAELE.

The upper photograph shows a light railway goods yard behind the Canadian lines and an engine which did valuable service in getting up supplies to the guns behind Vimy Ridge. In the lower photograph some Canadians are seen constructing a small water tank at Passchendaele, at a point where the state of the ground suggested the experiences of the "Ancient Mariner," with "Water, water

everywhere, But not a drop to drink." Regarding this district, we may recall, Sir Douglas Haig reported in his communiqué of February 13: "Local fighting took place at dawn this morning north-west of Passchendaele, when a hostile party attacked and temporarily occupied two of our posts. The enemy was subsequently ejected . . . and both posts were regained."—[Official Photo.]

STOKES BOMBS."

protect them primarily from in many localities overhead the winter weather on the the upper illustration. The table "Stokes bombs" being dump.—[Official Photographs.]

ROMANCES OF THE REGIMENTS: LXXXIX.—THE 19TH HUSSARS.

GILLESPIE AT VELLORE.

FOR dashing personal exploits, few commanders hold a finer record than Sir Robert Rollo Gillespie, to whom our Indian Empire may fairly be said to owe a second lease of life, after it had been delivered from its earlier perils in the time of Hyder Ali. The present romance is connected with the 19th Light Dragoons (now the 19th Hussars), whom, on the occasion in question, Gillespie led to victory; but, curiously enough, although he was at their head that day, he was not himself a member of the 19th, but of the 8th.

It was in the year 1806. Tippoo Sahib's children were still living at Vellore. Their guardians entered into a conspiracy with the native Princes, in order to surprise the English garrison, exterminate it, and seize the place.

barracks where the 23rd Regiment and four companies of the 69th were quartered, and fell upon them with such fury and suddenness that no defence was possible. The troops were mas-

sacred almost before they could fire a shot.

A few survivors, with women and children, contrived to reach a bastion at the top of the gateway, where in desperate case they managed to hold out. News was sent to Arcot, twenty miles away; but the defenders had little hope of deliverance. The native troops fought inch by inch nearer, and hope was burning low indeed. Meanwhile, at Arcot things had not been standing still. It was lucky that the commander there was the lion-hearted Gillespie,

who had not long arrived in India, with a great reputation for bravery won in the West Indies,



ARTISTIC CAMOUFLAGE AT THE FRONT: A SOLDIER DOING A BIT OF DECORATIVE PAINTING OUTSIDE HIS HUT BY WAY OF CAMOUFLAGING IT.—[Official Photograph.]



WINTER TUBBING AT THE FRONT: HARDY CANADIANS IN THE SNOW WAITING FOR THEIR TURN TO ENTER A BATH-HOUSE. AT A REST CAMP.—[Canadian War Records.]

The plot was contrived with great secrecy. No one had any inkling of what was afoot until the storm burst. The native troops attacked when the garrison was asleep. They surrounded the

where his single sword had delivered him from eight armed assassins.

From the walls of the beleaguered bastion the handful of soldiers and women were looking out

[Continued overleaf.]



On the 2

KNOWN TO MANY BY SIGN

Everybody in a certain trench in a certain locality on the Western Front in the above illustration by sight stops at that. The dog is employed as a carrier between certain units and to be seen passing to and fro at

TH HUSSARS.

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(Continued overleaf.)

On the Western front: An Exclusive Dog-Messenger.



KNOWN TO MANY BY SIGHT, BUT NOTHING MORE: A DESPATCH-DOG CONSTANTLY ABOUT THE TRENCHES.

Everybody in a certain trench section of the British firing-line, in a certain locality on the Western Front, knows the dog shown in the above illustration by sight; but acquaintanceship, by order, stops at that. The dog is employed regularly as a trench message-carrier between certain units and their local headquarters, and is to be seen passing to and fro at all hours with despatches. His

name is not known generally, and at headquarters one man only has to do with him; feeding and looking after him. For everybody else there is a standing order that the dog is not to be taken notice of, not to be called to, or petted, or in any way interfered with, whether while on his errands or at any time.—[Official Photograph.]

upon a situation that grew every moment more desperate. But suddenly, amid their despair, a joyful exclamation broke from the lips of Sergeant Brady, of the 69th. Pointing across the burning plain, he drew the attention of his comrades to what seemed to be the approach of horsemen. Were they enemy or friends? That they would



THE SPIRIT AT THE FRONT WHILE WAITING FOR THE NEXT BATTLE: A SOLDIER-ARTIST IN HIS SHELL-BATTERED "STUDIO" PAINTING POSTERS FOR CANTONMENT ENTERTAINMENTS.—[Official Photograph.]

know before long. The approaching force grew more distinct. The watchers could see that in front there spurred a horseman whose fiery impetuosity marked him out from all the rest. It was upon this rider that Brady's attention was fixed. The sight seemed to him to be full of meaning. "Cheer up, boys, now!" he cried. "If Colonel Gillespie is in India, that's he—and God has sent him to help us." The Colonel swept on, with the 19th behind him; and, further to the rear, two guns which he had ordered to follow. As he came in front of the gate, he was greeted by a wild cheer from the Europeans. But Gillespie's mere arrival did not mean an end of the trouble—the little garrison was still at the mercy of the raging Sepoys. The gate was closed, and, until the guns could come up, it could not be battered in. The moat still lay between the 19th and those they had come to save. But Gillespie was not of the stuff to be beaten on the post. He knew that he must get into the bastion at all costs. Taking his sword between his teeth, he plunged into the fosse, and, under heavy fire, swam through it. Meanwhile, the British soldiers on the bastion had buckled

their belts together, and by these he was drawn up to the top of the gateway. His presence gave the defenders new life; they continued to struggle against the Sepoys until the guns arrived and the gate was blown in. No sooner was the passage cleared, than the Dragoons swarmed through. There was a short and bloody struggle, and the fortress of Vellore was once more in British hands.

The grim affair was not to end without that serio-comic interlude which seems ever to dog the steps of an Irishman even in the most desperate places. Among the refugees was an English lady who distinguished herself by the courage with which she animated the British troops to continue their resistance. At a moment when it seemed that the hearts of some of the men were failing, she ran forward among the combatants and was for a moment in the hottest of the battle. Then, either by way of further encouragement or because feminine emotion had overcome her, she rushed at Colonel Gillespie, threw her arms round his neck, and kissed him heartily. The gallant Colonel, although he had much else to think of

at the moment, did not let chivalry desert him. Gently disengaging the lady's arms, he thanked her for what he had received, and gave orders that she should be removed at once to a place of safety, but not before he had added



"ARE WE DOWNHEARTED? NO!" IN CANTONMENTS AT THE FRONT: POSTERS, DONE BY SOLDIER-ARTISTS, ADVERTISING PERFORMANCES BY A SOLDIER "COMPANY," "THE TONICS."—[Official Photograph.]

that he hoped before long, in happier circumstances, to have the pleasure of renewing the acquaintance.



A WELL-STAGED CANADIAN

A sample of Canadian activity, February 13, by Sir Douglas Haig. In addition to 13 prisoners brought back to our lines, making above ground, and 4 trenches dug-outs in the enemy's front line.

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THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS.

[Part 80
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A WELL-STAGED CANADIAN GUN-EMPLACEMENT: THE "PROSCENIUM"; THE FALL OF THE "CURTAIN."

A sample of Canadian activity was mentioned recently, on February 13, by Sir Douglas Haig—the raid near Hargincourt. In addition to 13 prisoners and 2 machine-guns which were brought back to our lines, many Germans were killed in fighting above ground, and 4 trench-mortars were destroyed. Seven dug-outs in the enemy's front line and others in his support line,

whose occupants refused to come out when summoned, were bombed. The casualties were slight, and were all brought in. Another successful raid was carried out last night by Canadian troops in the neighbourhood of Hill 70, north of Lens. . . . Six prisoners and a machine-gun were captured. Our casualties are again reported to have been light.—[Official Photograph.]



On the British Western front: Heavy Gun



CARRIED STRAIGHT THROUGH THE RUINS OF A DESTROYED TOWN OF NORTHERN

There is hardly a mile anywhere along the many miles of the British front in Flanders and Northern France that is not traversed by field railway lines of the light-railway narrow-gauge type, directly linking the trenches with the main railway systems in rear. At certain places some of the lines are of only 16-inch gauge, but as a rule they are constructed on the

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